By Authority.

CHAPTER XIV .- Burglary and House

Breaking.

1. Whoever in the night breaks and en

ters the dwelling house of another with in-

tent to commit murder, rape, arson, rob-

bery, larceny or other felony, within the

same; or by day or night enters the same

with such intent any apartment thereof; or

in the night enters the same with such it

tent and breaks out, or being an inmate

therein, in the night breaks and enters, with

any right or authority to eater the same, at

the time, is guilty of burglary, and shall be

punished by fine and imprisonment at hard

2. To constitute burglary it is not neces

sary that any crime within the meaning of

the above section should be actually com-

mitted; but simply that the intent to com-

mit some such crime should exist, either at

3. There are two kinds of breaking, ac

ual and constructive. An actual breaking

By breaking the substance of a door or

By unfastening either and opening it; as

By entering a chimney; or by breaking

the sides of an aperture so as to enlarge it

By breaking, removing or opening the

found open is not a breaking; as by a hole

in the roof or wall, other than a chimney.

or by an open door or window. Neither is

the opening of any window, door, or other

aperture partly open, further than it was

open before, in the manner in which it was

5. A constructive breaking, is where an

By violence or by threats of injury to per

By admission by an accomplice, in which

6. It is essential to burglary that there

throwing any missile, or introducing any in-

strument or any part thereof into the same

provided, that the missile or instrument be

used as a means of committing or attempt-

case the entry is abreaking by both.

by raising a latch andpushing open a door:

window; as the glass, sash, panel or shut-

labor not to exceed one thousand dollars.

nor more than ten years.

may be made,-

and thereby enter:

the dwelling house.

breaking.

the entry.

entrance is obtained.

the time of entry or breaking.

Vol. 7.3

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JAMES MAKEE,

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Blank Deeds,

cretion, and at the ex

provide an officer to be during her discharge, to ation, and see that no merchandise be landed of five per cent. ad va-

ormented liquors. ly ports of entry at these en, Honolulu, Oabe, and halers, in addition thereei, Kauai and Kealekearges on merchant ves-Ronolula, 20 cents per SI; pilotage in and out, At Lahama, anchorage health certificate, 81 ) \$2, and clearance \$1. g at the port of Honoor leaving any passen nts per ton harbor dues but if they discharge or ssengers they shall pay

the Polynesian newspahaleships are, from and om all charges 'er pilot rage fees, at all the valers of this group. whalers will be, clearquired, ) \$1, each; and olulu,-buoys, \$2. At e, \$1; lights \$1; canal,

ut if they exceed that to pay five per cent, on or anchorage fees, reas merchantmen, and nd legal liabilities. whalers, do not include

of spirituous liquors .which is prohibited exuto,) will subject them atmen including the payon, as well at the anthe roadstead of Honeip who shall fail to pro-

for, shall be liable to a ore than fifty dollars, to nce, each ship-master is Collector of Customs, a his Consul, that all le-

his office, against said that he knows of no ould not imp ediately deiquors landed at any o re subject to the follow randy, whiskey, &c., of an 55 per cent alcohol

55 per cent, alcohol \$10 eurs, cordials, &c., (ex npagne and sinclar wines (cohol) \$1 per gallon per cent alcohol, mal ad valorem. hery may be transhipped on which the duties have

seizure and confiscation offence on shore, and the any vessel, it shall be officer of said vessel to culprit person to any offi ands his surrender on pro-

rboard, under a penalty of

at Lahaina, after the beat olulu, after the ringing of lice to the harbor master their sailors withm to be discharged at any

discharge seamen at any s without the written cop-

rnor's consent only. prisoner from these is ne of \$500. a clearance, it shall be in-

ng officer first to furnis th a manifest of cargo in ch vessel. the commanding officer n vessel, to carry out

ive, without previous esort from His Majesty's mors are not allowed to

m House, and other pab ULRICH ALTING, Dealer in General Merchandise.

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HONOLULE, OAHU, H. 1. 19-1f SEA & BARTOW. Auction and Commission Merchants. H. SEA, AUCTIONEER. 1:49 HONOLULU, CARU, H. I.

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JOHN BECK,

DOEN GAVIN, HONOLULU, OAHU. Jan. 12. 35-y

## Polymesian.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

AN ACT EMPIRE CITY LINE. ESTABLISHING A PENAL CODE. NEW YORK THROUGH TICKETS. (Continued from last week.)

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS Francisco to New York, by way of Chagres and Panama. The splendid and popular steamships SARAH SANDS, 1,500 tons burthen, W. C. One square, (16 lines), first insertion, \$1,00, each con-inuance 25 cts; one half square (8 lines or less), first 1,100 tons burthen, J. W. Wood, Commander, will Thompson, Commander, and NEW ORLEANS, sertion, 50 cis., each continuance 121 cts.; Cards, no- leave San Francisco for Panama, direct, connecting ces, &c. not exceeding one half square, by the year, \$5,00; at Chagres, with the staunch and well known of exceeding one square, \$8,00. Yearly advertising not steamships CRESCENT CITY, 1,500 tons burthen, sceeding one half column, \$30,00; not exceeding one Chas, Stoddard Commander, and EMPIRE CITY, 2.000 tons burthen, J. G. Wilson, Commander, Rates of fare : San Francisco to Panama direct.

First Cabin, first insertion, and six and one-fourth cents for each berths are fully furnished with hair mattresses and bedding, and on board the Sarah Sands are state such intent, any apartment thereof, without LABAINA, H. S. Swinton. BOSTON, - G. D. Jarves & Co flito, - B. Pitman. S. Francisco, Rev. T. D. Hunt. rooms, a great advantage in point of comfort, over the unfurnished bunks of an open steerage.

Chagres to New York. Forward Saloons, Lower Cabin. All the above have the same table and privileges

Plain and fanen Book and Job Printing Steerage, found with mattresses and board, 65 An experienced Surgeon is attached to each The subscribers are now issuing through tickets New York by the above named steamers. EVERETT & CO.

the Saloons.

Honolulu, May 15, 1850.-1-tf HENRY ROBINSON & CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, July 13-9-y] HONOLULU, H. I.

CRABB & SPALDING. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

HONOLULU, OAHU, Constantly on hand a supply of ship stores and etruits suited to the wants of vessels visiting this port, and for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash or bills of exchange on the United States and

M. R. HARVEY & CO., HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH AND Ornamental Painters, Money advanced on tavorable terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and France. Having re-opened the shop on the premises of C

W. Vincent, is now prepared to execute all orders roof, wall, ceiling, floor or any defense or with neatness and despatch, on the most reasona- barrier against entry, which is a parcel of Commission Merchants & Ship Chandlers, Honolulu, March 28, 1850. CHARLES BREWER, Commission Merchant,

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MAKEE, ANTHON & CO

at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

N. B. - Wanted government or whalers hills on the U S. or Europe, for which money will be advanced on fav WRIGHT & ROBINSON. House, Sign, Ship, Coach and Ornamental Painters. (Imitations of Wood and Marble executed Alerchints & Commission Agents, neatness and despatch.)

HONOLULU, CARU, H. I. BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT, Dealers in General Merchandise, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise. jy13-9y LAHAINA, MAUI, H. I.

AHPEO & AHYONG, (Known as the firm of Hopwa & Co.,) Bread and Biscuit Bakers; Dealers in General Merchandise, &c.,

DEALER IN SHIP CHANDLERY. General Merchandise and Hawaiian Produce, Byron's Bay, Hilo. Hawaii, has constantly on hand ing a right or lawful occasion to enter: and for sale, a general assortment of Merchandise usually required by whaleships touching at these

Money advanced on liberal terms for Bills of Exchange on the United States, England and

D. N. FLITNER, (SUCCESSOR TO MR. E. H. BOARDMAN, Continues to repair CHRO-NOMETERS, at the old stand accurate rates determined by frequent observations with a Transit Instrument, made

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S. H. WILLIAMS & CO., MPORTERS of American and Europea I Goods, will keep constantly on hand a general of Oregon, California and the Hawaiian Islands. A general assortment of Ship Chandlery and Provisions required by whalers touching at this port for recruits, on hand, which will be supplied on liberal terms for cush, or Bills of Exchange. my191y

upon his estate at Puloa salt works, on pain of be-ing proceeded against according to Law.

S. A dwelling house, in respect to burthe crime. Nov. 10, 1849-26-1f

STORAGE, IN THE LARGE COMMODIOUS CEL- personally, or by the members of his family, bery. LAR under the house of Theo. Shillaber, Esq. EVERETT & CO.

HOLLOW WARE. O CASKS ENAMELLED WARE, con-O sisting of Round Boilers, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Preserving Pans, Skillets, Griddles, Glue Pots,

Frying Pans, &c., &c., received per Tsar, and EVERETT & CO. WALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE -The subscriber being about to leave this Kingdom, offers his Dwelling House and Lot for sale .-

Bakers & Dealers in General Merchandise.

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. 1.

The premises are situated in the business part of Flouring on two streets, and have on them a well of excellent water, cook house, barn, &c.—Also, a quantity of bearing Fruit Trees.

J. TURRILLmar23t(45min)

C. R. BISHOP, Agent. MOTICE is hereby given that from and af-N ter this date no horses, cattle, or other animals breaking, or entering, or at any time while will be allowed to run at large on the plains of Ku- he is within the house, where any person, la o Kahua Waikiki. Animals running at large will

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to applicants for the purchase and leasing of Government lands, that the Legislature being now in session, attention to their numerous applications must be deferred for the present, until the more pressing business of the Government is disposed of.

KEONI ANA.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

may75-2tf Commission Merchant.

And General Commercial & Shipping Arent,
May 27, 1850.3m2] Honolulu, Sandwich Ist's.

Wood.) begs leave respectfully to inform the Lathering of entering, or at any time while he mitting the offense, wounds, or strikes or inmore, and less than a hundred dollars; or such mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the winding an assignment of one hundred dollars or ished by imprisonment at hard labor for life.

put any such resident person in fear, he shall tent specified in the preceding section. be subject to punishment by imprisonment 10. Whoever commits robbery in the first ceeding twice the value of the property

felony in any dwelling house, where any in- years in the discretion of the court. mate, not a party thereto, is within such dwelling house, such offender being armed second degree, shall be punished by im- larceny, not described in the first or second with a dangerous weapon at the time of prisonment at hard labor not more than division of this section, to the amount of entering, or at any time while he is within twenty years. such house, or committing an assault on any such inmate, or putting him in fear, shall be with such intent, and in the night breaks punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years.

15. Whoever in the night or day time breaks and enters the dwelling house of another, and commits a felony therein, or with intent to commita felony therein, though no person be within said dwelling house at the time, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years.

16. Whoever in the night enters, or can be removed. breaks and enters, the house of another, not being a dwelling house, or any office, counting room, shop, warehouse, store-house, workshop, factory or other enclosed and covered building used at the time for the larceny. deposit or safe keeping of property, or for the shelter, accommodation or employment therein of persons; or any meeting house, court house, academy or other buildings used for public purposes, the same not being a dwelling house, or any vessel, with in the actual keeping or control of the ownintent to commit a felony therein, when any person not a party thereto, is within such estrays and cattle ranging the commons or house, office, counting room, shop, ware-By merely opening either when closed but not fastened; as by raising a sash, ing or vessel having any right or authority to when in the custody, possession and control either by the writer of such letter or the perhouse, storehouse, workshop, factory, a dangerous weapon at the time of breaking of the owner, or of any one for him, and son to whom it is addressed, or by law, are distinguishable as being, or known by shall be punished by fine not exceeding fiftherein, or committing an assault upon any the taker to be, so in the owner's posses- ty dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor person so therein, or putting him in fear, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard sion, custody or control. For instance, not more than twenty days.

2 If such letter be opened and read by

labor not more than twenty years. 17 Where no such person is within such house, building or other structure or vessel ject of larceny. For instance, a promisso- son of the same name as the one who opens 4. But the entering by any aperture at the time of entering or breaking in the ry note, bill of exchange or other bill, or- it, such opening and reading is no offense. night, or where such offender as is mention. der, certificate, bond, book of accounts; a 3. Whoever shall maliciously publish or ed in the preceding section is not so armed deed or any written or printed conveyance circulate the whole or any part of a sealed and does not commit any such assault or of land; any award of the land commis- letter opened as described in the first secput any such person in fear, he shall be sub- sion, or other evidence of title to real or tion of this chapter, without legal authority. ject to imprisonment at hard labor not more personal property; any contract remaining and knowing the manner in which it was ob-

intended by its construction to be opened, than ten years. aons or property, or other intimidation, or by making frightful noises, using or showing a party thereto, is therein, having any right any public office. dangerous weapons, attacks on the house or or authority to be there, such offender being By fraud or trick, as by abuse of or unarmed with a dangerous weapon at the time der pretense of process or legal authority, of breaking or entering, or at any time or of business with one within; or by fraudwhile he is therein, or committing an asulently persuading another to give admisssault on any such inmate or putting him in ion; or by knocking or otherwise pretendfear, shall be punished by imprisonment at

hard labor, not more than ten years. should be an entry, which may be made by or where such offender as is mentioned in introducing the hand, foot, finger, or any the preceding section is not so armed, and 11. In order to be the subject of larceny, ment at hard labor not more than sixty days. does not commit any such assault or put a thing must be owned by, or be the pro- 7. This chapter applies to persons other part of the body into the house or any apartany such person in fear, he shall be subject perty, general or special, of, or belonging than those entrusted with the charge or carment thereof entered; or by discharging or to punishment by imprisonment at hard la- to, some one. That is, some one must rying of mails, employed in any of the bor not more than five years.

CHAPTER XV .- Robbery.

1. Robbery is the stealing of a thing 12. Wrecked property, estrays, and lost ing to commit any offense enumerated in section first, and not merely as a means of from the person of another or from his cus- property, shall be deemed still in the contody in his presence, by force or putting him structive possession of the owner; and the 7. A house is not a dwelling house, in re- in fear.

such at the time of the breaking and entry. force must be used, or the fear excited or property is not larceny. Provided, however, that a building may con- taken advantage of, to prevent or over- 13. It is not necessary in respect to larinue to be a dwelling house, when not used come resistance, or to prevent or hinder ceny, that it should appear whose property, at the time for sleeping or lodging therein, the escape of the party robbed, or to pre- other than the taker's, the thing is; it is if it has been previously so used by a per- vent the conveying away, securing or guard- enough that it appear that it is not the person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy THE UNDERSIGNED hereby caution- son having a settled intention so to use it ing the subject of the larceny from being taker's, and that it does not appear to be I all persons against trespassing in any manner again, and doing such acts as continue his taken, or to induce the party robbed to sur- derelict; and in case of doubt whether a render the same, or to prevent detection of thing is derelict, the presumption is that it

agents or servants, placed or continued means of forcibly imprisoning him, or forcitherein by his authority. But where such bly putting him under personal restraint or house, government house, pub- he shall be entrusted, or which shall have member, guest, boarder, visitor, agent or duress, until he shall surrender the same is lic office, jail, church or meeting house, come to his possession, and intended to be servant is tenant for a term, or at will, or robbery.

9. The government, or any public or pri- it is requisite that the ground of fear should vate corporation, may occupy a dwelling be adequate, and not merely trivial and house by others, according to the same frivolous. rules by which an individual may do so. 6. An adequate cause of fear is such as

not a party to the burglary is then resident of fear.

of the court, for life or any number of years. by words, menacing gesture, the presenting to the amount of one hundred dollars or months. 12 Whoever in the night enters the dwel- of a weapon, or other act causing fear, it more is larceny in the first degree, and shall 4. Whoever shall rob any carrier of any ling house of another, even though he com- will equally, in either case be robbery

where any person, not a party thereto is maim, wound or inflict other severe corpo- taken. then resident within such house, such offend- ral injury upon the person robbed; or (2.) When such larceny is committed in 5 Whoever in effecting such robbert MRS. ALEXANDER, DRESS-MAKER, then resident within such house, such offend-where the residence of Dr. R. W. being armed with a dangerous weapon at where being so armed, the robber, in combet the residence of Dr. R. W. being armed with a dangerous weapon at where being so armed, the robber, in combet the residence of Dr. R. W. being armed with a dangerous weapon at where being so armed, the robber, in combet the right time to the amount of five dollars or shall wound the person having the custody of the mitting the offense, wounds, or strikes or in-

at hard labor not more than ten years. degree, shall be punished by imprisonment stolen. 14. Whoever in the day time commits a at hard labor for life or any number of

CHAPTER XVI.-Larceny.

king any thing of marketable, saleable, as, ceeding twice the value of the property stosignable or available value, belonging to or being the property of another. 2. It is enough if the thing taken is of any

pecuniary value, or valuable or economical utility, though it be not of any value to sell. thing must be moveable, or such that it

4. Any part of real estate that is moveable, or can be detached, severed, separated or removed from the real estate of which it is apart, may be the subject of

5. In order to be the subject of larceny thing must be the subject of property and

6. Domestic animals of value are the subjects of larceny, though not at the time wither, orof any one for him. For instance, half. mountains of the islands.

7. Animals whether those living in air, tions of the sea, doves in a dove cote.

18. Whoever in the day time enters, or cess; any commission conferring a right, ceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisbreaks and enters, the house of another, privilege, claim or liability upon another; a onment at hard labor not more than thirty not being a dwelling house, or any house, record or journal of the acts or proceedings days. building or structure described in section of any judicial court, court of impeach 4. If property of any assignable value sixteen, or any vessel, with intent to commit a felony therein, when any person, not orany public corporation; or any record of 5. Whoever shall take any letter, wheth-

bility by its passing into other hands or being exceeding one bundred dollars, or by imdestroyed, it is not a subject of larceny.

10. The value of a writing is not neces- ty days. sarily to be considered to be the amount ex- 6. Whoever shall take any letter, wheth-19. Where no such person is within the pressed or imported by the writing itself, er sealed or not, belonging to another, and house, building, structure or vessel at the but should be determined by its importance, detain, secrete, embezzle or destroy the time of entering or breaking in the day time; materiality and availability as affecting pub- same, shall be punished by fine not exceedlie or individual interests.

have a property, general or special, in the post office departments. thing; or have and be entitled to the pos- CHAPTER XVIII .- Violation of the Mails. session of the thing.

taking of either of them, with felonious in-

glary, is the dwelling house of the person 3. Though the taking be by force, yet if 14. Lerceny cannot be committed by the

who occupies the same as such, himself it be not with intent to steal, it is not rob- husband from the wife of her property, or by the wife from the husband of his property guests of his inn, his boarders, visitors, 4. The taking of a thing from another by 15. Larceny is of four degrees, viz:

academy, school house or other public conveyed by post, containing any bill of exat sufferance, the dwelling house shall be 5. In order to render the taking through building; or in any office, counting room, change, draft, promissory note, contract, or fear, where no violence is used, a robbery, storehouse, warehouse, shop, workshop or other writing of value; or if such person vessel of another; or in any enclosed and shall steal or take away any such bill, draft, covered building of another; or from the note, contract, or other writing of value, person of another, or from another in his out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letpresence; or from the wreck of any vessel ters that shall come to his possession, shall 10. The breaking necessary to constitute would, under the same circumstances, of another; and larceny of any part of the be punished by imprisonment at hard labor burglary, may be on a different night from cause fear in a person of ordinary firm-cargo, or of any article or articles that not exceeding ten nor less than one year. ness of like age, sex and state of heath, were on board of a wrecked or lost vessel 3. If any mail carrier or other person 11. Whoever commits burglary, armed and induce such a person to part with proof another at the time of the same being having charge of any mail, shell quit and 11. Whoever commits burglary, armed perty, to avoid the apprehended injury or wrecked oror lost, during the storm or oth-desert the same before such person delivers danger; or such as the taker of the thing be- er disaster occasioning the wreck or loss; it into the post office to which it belongs, or lieves, or has reason to believe will cause, and larceny from a house or other building into the hands of some person authorized to and such as does in fact cause, such degree or vessel on fire; and larceny of property receive the same, shall be punished by fine at the time of the removal thereof on ac- not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in By order of the Minister of the Interior.

Within the dwelling house, is guilty of aggration of fear.

Within the dwelling house, is guilty of aggration of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof, by imprisonstolen through the influence of fear excited such largery is committed in the night time of the removal thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when such largery is committed in the night time of the removal thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when such largery is committed in the night time of the removal thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof, by imprisonstolen through the influence of fear excited at the time of the removal thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof, by imprisonstolen through the influence of fear excited at the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof, by imprisonstolen through the influence of fear excited at the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof, by imprisonstolen through the influence of fear excited at the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of fire, when default of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of danger and alarm of the payment thereof on action of the payment at the payment thereof on action of the payment at the payment at the payme be punished by imprisonment at hard labor mail of this kingdom, or any other person mit no breaking to obtain entry, with the in- 8. Robbery by one armed with a danger not more than ten years, and by fine not ex- entrusted therewith, shall be punished by tent to commit a felony within the same, our weapon with intent, if resisted, to kill, ceeding twice the value of the property imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding

menced business in the above premises, where she will be happy to receive orders for manufacturing she trusts, by assiduity and attention to be customers, bearing Apparel; and she trusts, by assiduity and attention to be customers, combined with reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

[Apr24-50tf]

[Apr24

13. Where such offender is not so arm- ing armed with a dangerous weapon, shall larceny in the second degree, and shall be ed, and does not commit such assault or be presumed to be so armed, with the in- punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years and by a fine not ex-

No. 10

(3.) When such larceny is committed in the day time to the amount of more than five 11. Whoever commits robbery in the and less than a hundred dollars, or other ten dollars or more, and less than a hundred, it is larceny in the third degree, and shall 1. Larceny or theft is the feloniously ta- not more than two years, and fine not exbe punished by imprisonment at hard labor

(4.) All larceny to an amount less than five dollars, and all other larceny, not being in one of the preceding degrees, is such in the fourth degree, and shall be punished 3 In order to be the subject of larceny. by a public whipping not exceeding twenty lashes, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than six months: Provided, however, that the punishment by whipping shall never be inflicted on any female.

16. Whoever shall be convicted of three or more larcenies at the same session of any court; or whoever, having been convicted of a larceny shall be again convicted of a larceny committed after such former conviction, shall receive an additional punishment not exceed ing that otherwise provided by law for the offense or offenses of

CHAPTER XVII. - Violation of Letters.

1. Whoever shall open and read, or cause

8. Any writing of value may be the sub- when the letter is addressed to another per-

in force; a receipt, discharge, writ or pro- tained, shall be punished by fine not ex-

er sealed or not, or any writing whatever. 9. Where no one can be benefitted by a from the legal possession of another, withwriting, and no one has any interest in it or out his consent, and shall maliciously pubdepending upon it, or can be subject to lia- lish the same, shall be punished by fine not prisonment at hard labor no; more than thir-

ing two hundred dollars, or by imprison-

1. In any postmaster, collector, clerk or

other person, employed in any custom house or post office, or any mail carrier or other person having charge of any mail, spect to burglary, unless it be occupied as 2. In order to constitute robbery, the tent is larceny. But the taking of derelict shall unlawfully detain, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which is intended to be conveyed by post; or if any such any bill, draft, note or other writing of valne, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than six

2. If any person as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter, (1.) Larceny committed in any custom packet, bag or mail of letters, with which

ten, nor less than five years.

is excepting those of La re the only ports at which

er, any domiciled alien,

er than 9 o'clock in the be closed from Saturday

ne o'clock, A. M., till 4 SWINTON.

Mavi. Hawaiian Islands

hese islands for recruits on reasonable terms for on England, France of o his care will be promp my 191y

RAGE. ving taken the Stand C. H. MARSHALL, first & Co., will continue to e, where he hopes that ve hitherto afforded him ve hitherto afforded in fail to give him a call. casks on hand and for dec. 15. 31-17